

# "Meet Us At Beamsville Fair, Sept 19. 20"

## THE INDEPENDENT

Thirty-second Year.

GRIMSBY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6th, 1916

\$1.50 Per Year in Advance

### PRIVATE STAGG WRITES FROM OTTERPOOL CAMP

He Gives a Vived Description of the Hardship of Camp Life but Boys are Putting on fat just the Same

Otterpool Camp, Kent, c/o Army Post Office, London, England, August 26, 1916 J. Orion Livingston, Grimsby, Ont.

"Dear Orion,  
It gives me great pleasure to write you these few lines and I hope that they will find you and all the others in the best of health, as I am very pleased to say that I am quite well myself, also all the bunch that left Old Grimsby with B Company, 98th. Well old chap I must tell you that we are all plugging along. It's the same old dope day after day. "Fall in, form fours, left right, left right, dismiss, fall in again, come to the cook house door, and so on." The cook house call sounds nice, but when a fellow gets there, it's quite a joke. Those that are lucky enough to get their "mulligan" get it, and even those that get a chance to see it are lucky too, but there are a whole lot that cannot even get a smell. Then is where the fun begins. You will hear them sing, "Home Sweet Home" and "When the boys come home" and so on. Well, even if we don't ever get to the front, we are doing our "bit" right here in England, because we have to fight like H— for our grub, and it's a darn shame sometimes to dirty our clean mess-tins for what we get put into them.

By the way can you tell me how the dunces we are increasing in weight on the "chuck" we get. Well it all seems funny, but it's quite true. I am writing home to the misses, telling her to send me out a "Christmas Pudding" or something that will help things along. A little of McCoy's Sundae would be very palatable also. Oh yes, we are quite tough now, so tough, that we can chew nails and spit the

For instance, one of our chaps could not get his dinner one day, and so he thought that he would have revenge on the cook. While no one was looking he hiked off with the axe, the orderly sergeant just thought that he was going to split a little wood, to help the meal along, but when the sergeant went to investigate the matter, he found that the man had got started to eat it, and now he is in the clinic and is charged up with a new axe, poor chap.

They told us when we arrived in this dump that we would not be here very long, as it was only a receiving camp, but somehow or other we don't seem to move out as quick as they told us. Yes, yes, there seems to be a kind of a sticky feeling with us, may be it's the good grub, we don't know.

Well it certainly was great fun coming over here, all the way we had our heads out of the window, shouting to every one we saw and also to those that we did not see, we told them all along the line, where we came from, and where we were going, but the place thing we have not got to place thing we said we were going. "Berlin." Oh, yes, we intend to get there, but if they don't feed us better than they do over here in England, why we refuse to go to "Berlin." Never mind we will make a few of them, we ain't suffer for this, believe me, we ain't going to stand for all this H— for nothing someone has got to pay for this, so we mean to make them pay in full.

We only "No. 5 Platoon" know how we miss our old scout, Lieut. Hamilton Fleming. We hope that he is in good health and we all hope to see

### WOMEN SHELL MAKERS TO WORK IN WELLAND

A Special Building for Themselves will be Provided

Welland, Sept. 2.—Women shell makers will commence working at the Electric Steel & Metals plant next Monday. This has been delayed as the company is waiting for the munitions board from other plants and which constitutes the raw material upon which the women will be employed. The forgings are for 15 pounders and weigh about 11 pounds each.

Women only will be employed in this department, which is the new machine shop overlooking the canal. They will have a separate entrance and there will be lunch and rest room with Miss Gross, trained nurse, in charge to look after their welfare. Hot tea and coffee will be for sale here for the employees.

The operation the women will be employed upon will be the machining of these shell casings. It has been reported about town that the women would be required to wear overalls and there would probably have been considerable objection to this, but such is not the case. That is they will wear men's overalls. They will wear a garment like an overall apron, samples of which have been obtained from other munition factories. These may be purchased from the company, or made by the women themselves. The conditions under which the women will be employed will be thoroughly satisfactory to all.

Only a few operations can be started at a time but the number of hands will be increased until about 120 are employed. They will work eight hour shifts, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., with an hour for noon meal. If found satisfactory a night shift may also be employed, as special permission has been obtained from the department to employ women at night in making munitions.

him again some day. I don't think that there could have been a more dis appointed bunch when we found out that he could not come with us, and the same with him. We know full well that Mr. Fleming feels the separation and we often think of him, and we also, we often think of the good old times that we spent with him, once more we all hope that we will all live to see him again.

Well, I don't think that I have a great deal more to say just at present, of course we don't pretend to ever make this war a joke, but at the same time we all hope that you will all take this little word or so in good part.

Well, I think this will be about all for now, hoping once more that all the folks at home are all well. I'll bring this to a conclusion, hoping that you will find space in your most valuable paper. I ask to remain, Yours truly and a defender of the Empire.

Pte. F. J. Stagg, No. 225646, B Co's, 98th. Battalion. P.S.—All the Grimsby boys send their best regards to all at home.

**WESTWORTH BOYS LAND SAFELY IN ENGLAND**  
The official announcement was made by the Canadian censor to-day to the effect that the 129th County of Westworth Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. W. E. S. Knowles, and in the ranks of which are many Hamilton men, has arrived safely in England, in company with the 127th, 125th, 137th, 138th battalions and No. 10 Stationary Hospital Corps.

**CARD OF THANKS**  
John F. Beamer and family wish to thank those friends who so kindly assisted them at the time of their recent bereavement.

### FOOD PRODUCTION EUROPE IS WONDERFULL

The Immense Amount of food Production per Acre in Germany is What Helps Her now

A memorandum has been issued by the British Board of Agriculture, in which the development of agriculture in Germany during the last three years is set forth. The idea is to stimulate production, or perhaps even more, the wider use of British soil for tillage. The figures supplied are exceedingly interesting in connection with the undoubted power Germany has shown in the last year or two of self-support. Great Britain, blockaded, could probably not have held out six months. Hence the necessity of the British navy.

The memorandum has been prepared by the assistant secretary of the board, Mr. T. H. Middleton, C.B., and he asserts that a hundred acre farm in England feeds 45 to 50 persons, while a hundred acre farm in Germany feeds 70 to 75. This means that an acre and a third will do in Germany what it takes two acres to do in England. On 100 acres Britain grows 15 tons of grain, 11 tons of potatoes, 4 tons of meat, 17½ tons of milk and a small quantity of sugar. In Germany the same land would produce 33 tons of grain, 55 tons of potatoes, 4½ tons of meat, 28 tons of milk and 2½ tons of sugar. The percentage of food supply in Germany has not appreciably altered, although the population has risen from 45,000,000 in 1885, to 67,000,000 in 1913.

Mr. Middleton appears to regard the fact as significant, that in Germany 93 per cent. of the land was owned by the small farmers, while in England and Wales only 11 per cent. of those who work the land own it. The actual methods of cultivation in England are not inferior to the German methods, and the difference in the 100 acre estimate is due to the fact that in England two-thirds of the cultivated land is in grass, while in Germany only one-third is in grass. In England and Wales the area of plowed land has decreased by about 26 per cent. in the last 40 years. Any radical change in production must come, therefore, from a return to a wider plow policy.

This at once raises fiscal questions about which there is no general agreement. Mr. Middleton thinks, however, that if the farmer is called upon to increase his production and to face the conditions which arose in 1816-17, in 1842-44, and in 1879-83, the nation must be prepared to say to the farmer that he would see him through such lean periods, if he did what was required of him at other times. This socialist view does not appear to have shocked any one so far. It was such a policy in Germany that has enabled Germany to feed her people during the war.

There does not seem to be any special lesson in the figures for Ontario farmers. The difference in the conditions renders comparison difficult. It may be admitted that our yield per acre will not compare with that of Germany or Britain, but our yield per man employed on farm operations is probably much higher. The more labor employed in Ontario, therefore, the greater the actual return.

Figures in 1900 showed that Great Britain was fully equal to Germany in production on per acre basis. In wheat, for example, England averaged 33.61 bushels per acre, Wales 28, Scotland 41, Germany 39, Belgium 34, in barley England averaged 36, Wales 31, Scotland 37, Germany 24, Belgium 46, in oats England averaged 42, Scotland 35, Wales 40, Germany 41, and Belgium 64. The high figures for Belgium in barley and oats may be due to small areas cultivated. Ontario last year had a record in one place of 117 bushels of oats to the acre, but it was a small and special acreage.

### NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE CAPTURE ESKIMO MURDERERS

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The recently formed Northwest Mounted Police, have a reputation of never letting in their pursuit of western criminals have captured after a three year chase in the Arctic regions, the two murderers of Father Leroux, Rouvier.

These two Roman Catholic missionaries were murdered in November 1913, by Eskimos and their belongings stolen. Ever since then the police of the red-coated guardians of the North have been pursuing the murderers. The long arm of the law has at last been successful.

Word has been received at the Northwest Mounted Police headquarters here, Alaska, that a patrol here captured by Inspector Lanzone has succeeded in apprehending the guilty Eskimo. They are now at Herschel Island, the mouth of the Mackenzie river, will be brought down overland to Regina for trial.

### LIEUT. ROBISON DESTROYED A ZEPPELIN

LONE HANDED AND IN CLOUD OF SMOKE HE FOUGHT IT

Honoured by the King and Rewarded with Money

London Sept. 5.—King George to-day awarded the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant William Leece Robinson of the Royal Flying Corps for bringing down a Zeppelin which attempted to raid London on Saturday night.

The announcement made by the Official Press Bureau was the first hint that the air invader was the victim of a British flier instead of gunfire.

**"Most Conspicuous Bravery."**  
The Press Bureau states that the Victoria Cross was awarded to Lieut. Robinson for "most conspicuous bravery."

Lieut. Robinson is twenty-one years of age. On Saturday night he was scouting in an ordinary way, having been in the air two hours alone in an aeroplane. When searchlights revealed the presence of the Zeppelin he kept in touch with the rays and followed the hostile craft for more than twenty miles. Then his opportunity presented itself and he was quick to take advantage.

**Attacks at Close Range**  
Lieutenant Robinson made his attack at close range. The Zeppelin, throwing out great clouds of smoke, like the smoke curtain of a torpedo-boat destroyer, tried to elude him, but he stuck to its trail, and diving beneath the giant gas bag began firing with his machine gun. His shots hit the petrol tanks, which exploded, firing the gas bag.

Robinson quickly descended, narrowly avoiding a serious accident on the way, and telephoned his report to Headquarters. Then he was off in an aeroplane to the scene of the wreck.

Prior to his successful attack on the Zeppelin, Robinson had engaged another of the invading airships. Early Sunday morning, when clouds began to gather around the wreck of the airman, Lieut. Robinson was one of the most unconcerned spectators. He was standing with his back toward the debris, chatting with brother officers, when the searching party which was examining the wreckage discovered an Iron Cross.

**\$20,000 in Rewards**  
"Pass the word to Robinson," said the officers in command, and that was the first anyone outside official circles knew the young Lieutenant was the conqueror of the Zeppelin. The Iron Cross and a revolver found in the debris were handed over to him. He also will receive about \$20,000 in rewards offered by various organizations for the first aviator to bring down a Zeppelin on British soil.

An investigation of the remains of the Zeppelin and an inquest over the bodies of the crew resulted to-day in a verdict that "the Zeppelin was brought down by the fire of a British aeroplane manned by Lieut. Robinson of the Royal Flying Corps, deaths of the crew being due to the destruction of the Zeppelin."

At the inquiry one officer of the Royal Flying Corps testified that there was no means of identifying the half-burned bodies of the Zeppelin's crew, the air sailors not having worn the customary metal identification disks. There were a few charred personal effects, including a coat, and a watch. Most of the metal buttons on the coat had been melted by the intense heat.

**A Military Funeral**  
A police officer testified to having seen three burning bodies near the propeller of the wrecked airship. They were still burning when the airship came to land. One of the men had his legs burned off and another his arms as far as the elbows.

In all sixteen bodies were recovered. The Telegraph announces that they will be given a military funeral on Wednesday near the scene of the airship's destruction.

Lieut. Robinson took his pilot's certificate at Farnborough on his twentieth birthday. He is the second British aviator to bring down a Zeppelin. On June 7 Flight Sub-Lieut. A. J. Warneford of the Canadian Corps destroyed a Zeppelin at the height of 6,000 feet between Ghent and Brussels. He was awarded the Victoria Cross. A few days later, while flying near Paris with Henry Beach Needham, an American magazine writer, he fell to earth and both were killed.

**Opposes Honoring Raiders.**  
The proposal that the crew of the destroyed German airship be given a military funeral in England has caused some opposition. The London Star says: "It is unfortunate that the British official mind is so utterly out of touch with the public mind. Because such blunders only give rise to unpleasant and undesirable reactions. It is, perhaps, not too late to reconsider the egregious official blunder and to give these baby-killers a plain, and to present one with one of the decent funeral, such as would be given, say, to an English workingman, who, after a long life in honest industry, unfortunately dies in the workshop."

### CRIMINAL OFFENCE TO WEAR MILITARY DECORATIONS

Persons Wearing Military or Naval Medals or Badges Without Authority Will be Punished

In order to put a stop to the abuse of the privilege of wearing military decorations, the Governor-General-in-Council has issued the following instructions:

Whereas during the period of the present war there has grown up a practice which tends to bring the military and naval services into disrepute, to discourage recruiting, to weaken military discipline, and to facilitate the commission of frauds—the practice, namely, of the wearing of military and naval decorations and medals by persons not authorized or entitled to wear them.

Therefore His Royal Highness the Governor-General-in-Council, under and in virtue of the authority of section 6 of the War Measures Act, and with the view to checking the said evil, is pleased to make the following order and regulation, and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:

"If any unauthorized persons wear any naval or military uniform or any uniform so nearly resembling any such uniform as to be calculated to deceive, or if any person without lawful authority applies a naval or military uniform to any person not being a member of His Majesty's forces or of the Canadian militia, or if any person without authority or right wears a naval or military decoration or medal, he is guilty of an offence under the criminal code, and on summary conviction under the provisions of that code is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$50, and in default of payment of said penalty is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months."

F. K. Bennett, Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council, The Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

### MR. W. J. DROPE HAS RETURNED FROM ENGLAND

Mr. W. J. Drope, who spent three weeks in England visiting with his son Harold, who is in the Royal Flying Corps, has returned to GRIMSBY and he is delighted with his trip across the ocean and his visit to the various parts of England and Ireland. Mr. Drope's visit to England was occasioned by the fact that his son had received a month's leave after a short sickness and he cabled his father to visit England and spend a few weeks with him. Mr. Drope did not think much of the service which he received on the American line steamer upon which he went over, but he is more than delighted with the manner in which he was treated on his return trip on the Metagama, a C.P.R. palace steamer. He stated that the whole difference in the two steamship lines could be summed up in two words, courtesy and service, and the C.P.R. line stood away ahead in this respect.

Harold Drope had been for a number of months in the Royal Flying Corps on active service at Ypres, France. He was in a squadron composed of twelve men and went through some very strenuous times. Of this squadron only one man is now on duty in France, five were killed, two were wounded, two were crushed, and the other two were returned to England having caught cold and being unfit for heavy work. Harold had been sent out with six men to secure the engine out of a flying machine which had been brought down by the enemy, and while working at the wreck under a heavy shell fire the enemy opened a heavy shell fire on them and they were compelled to lie in ditches in a downpour of rain. After the shell fire ceased they brought in their engine, but Lieut. Drope was seized with a heavy cold and was relieved from duty and sent to England where he was sent to the Royal Flying Corps Hospital and afterwards was sent to the Rest Home on the Isle of Wight to recuperate. He then cabled his father who went over to spend a few weeks with him. They had a very enjoyable two weeks together visiting as many Canadian soldiers as they could find and interesting to various points of interest throughout the country. They also visited the county Monaghan, Ireland in an effort to find some of Mr. Drope's distant relatives but were unable to do so, but in the town of Clones they met a man by the name of James Livingston, from whom they hired an automobile. Mr. Drope will probably write an extended review of his trip for the INDEPENDENT.

**FREE-RECIPE BOOKS—FREE**  
Tested recipes for pickles, jellies and preserves, compiled by an experienced housekeeper. We will be pleased to present you with one of the handy booklets. Ask for one of Parke & Parke, Market Square, Hamilton, Ont.

### BAD ACCIDENT AT GRIMSBY BEACH

A Grand Trunk Train and an Automobile in Collision

On Monday night, Sept. 4th, Labor Day, a very bad accident occurred at the Grand Trunk railway crossing at GRIMSBY BEACH, when an automobile containing four people was struck by a west bound freight train.

Although there were four young people in the automobile when it was struck, and although the automobile was completely wrecked, strange to say, only one of the occupants was seriously injured. The occupants of the car were, Mr. Joan Fisher, Miss Fisher, Miss Barry and Mr. Lloyd Felker, all young people of Smithville.

Mr. Lloyd Felker was the one most seriously injured, being cut about the face and head and badly bruised about the back and hips. The latest reports indicate that he is not fatally hurt and will probably be alright again in a month or two.

Mr. Joan Fisher had her arm badly bruised but no bones were broken. Miss Fisher was severely cut about the head and face, but she will be able to leave the Hamilton City Hospital in a day or two.

Miss Barry was scarcely injured at all although badly shaken up.

Doctors Fairfield, Stallwood, and Elmore, of Beamsville were quickly at the scene of the accident and did all they could to relieve the sufferings of the injured ones. Mr. Lloyd Felker, immediately after the accident was removed to a room in the Grand Trunk railway station and everything that could possibly be done was done by his friends and the doctors. The train crew stopped the train within its own length and remained until the doctors decided to send the injured man to Hamilton, when he was put into the caboose and taken to the city hospital.

A reporter from the GRIMSBY INDEPENDENT was soon on the scene of the accident and interviewed Mr. Joan Fisher, the driver of the car, who stated that he left the park toward 10:20 and was driving south toward home on the road on the east side of the park. As he approached the Grand Trunk railway tracks, he heard the noise of the approaching train and he supposed that everything was alright and he was about to cross the track when suddenly an engine going west rushed in front of him. He immediately applied his brakes, but almost instantly his car struck the train and the automobile was hurled in the air and turned upside down while all the occupants were thrown out. Mr. Fisher stated he heard no whistle and received no warning of the approach of the train although he supposed that there was a watchman at the crossing.

Fortunately three of the occupants of the car struck the ground in such a way so that none of them were injured severely. Mr. Felker was thrown against a post at the railing on the east side of the station platform. This accounts for his serious injuries.

One of the trainmen when interviewed stated that the automobile struck the train just at the step between the engine and the coal tender. There is a watchman at this crossing, but his duties cease at 10 o'clock at night and consequently the crossing was unguarded when the accident took place, although there were still hundreds of automobiles and carriages in the park, which had not yet left for the night.

A sad feature of the accident was the fact that Mr. Felker and Miss Fisher were to have been married to-day and invitations were out for a reception at their home on Friday evening next. Their many friends will be grieved to learn that they are both in the Hamilton hospital at the present time.

Mr. Lloyd Felker is a son of Mr. William Felker of Caistor and a nephew of Mr. Peter Felker, GRIMSBY. Mr. Joan Fisher and Miss Fisher are son and daughter of Mr. Samuel Fisher of Smithville. All of them are young people, Fisher not being over nineteen and Felker about the same age.

The automobile still lies at the crossing at GRIMSBY BEACH and is a total wreck.

The young folks and their friends have great reason to be thankful at the most fortunate termination of the accident as five seconds difference in their reaching the crossing would have meant that they would have been struck on the broad side by the engine and in all probability they would have been killed or maimed for life.

This accident should bring forcibly to the attention of the Grand Trunk Railway authorities and the North GRIMSBY Council the necessity of a watchman at this crossing until midnight on holidays and on Saturday and Sunday nights.

Persons driving over this crossing during the afternoon and evening and being guided over by a watchman take it for granted that on their return

(Continued on page 4)

## Water! Water! Water!

THE WATER COMMISSIONERS ask you all to co-operate with them in the CAREFUL USE OF WATER.

They are already supplying largely in excess of usual demands, but they cannot cope with wastage.

o Your Best To Help Them

## Don't Waste..



The People's Paper  
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**Facts and Fancies**  
By Frank Fairborn

The Editor of the Toronto Globe having written the most brutal editorial that ever appeared in any newspaper in the Dominion of Canada, when he attacked the Minister of Militia with sole object of injuring Sir Sam in the eyes of the men and boys of Canada, in order that recruiting might be hindered and an advantage thus given to our German enemies, now turns his attention to "holy" things and discusses "prohibition."

Like the German Emperor in the devilish wars of 1866 and 1870 and like the present Kaiser in the more than devilish war of 1914-16, the Editor of the Globe has to cover his poisoned sword with the honey of religion and hypocrisy in order that the victims may not see the Poison till it has entered their vitals and done its deadly and cowardly work.

The Editor's arguments on "prohibition" have always been most unfair, dishonest, illogical and untrue and now that he has taken upon himself to forecast the future they are of the same brand—his whole idea being to deceive and mislead the people.

The Toronto Globe in its latest editorial effort tries to prove that "prohibition" will "pay" and so anxious is it to prove its case against the "hotel" that have licensed barrooms that it forgets commonsense, fairness and even the reasonable laws of trade and commerce.

The Globe in its anxiety to prove its case quotes the words of the editor of the Seattle Times, which doesn't prove anything only the evils and selfishness of "prohibition." The following is a paragraph from the Globe's editorial:

"Will prohibition pay? Here is the answer of Major Clarence Blithen, editor of the Seattle Times, who fought like a wildcat against the enactment of the prohibitory law that came into force in the State of Washington on January 1. The editor of the Times says his paper battled against prohibition in the belief that in a great seaport city with a population of upwards of 330,000 it would bring on economic disaster—mean miles of empty stores, reduced bank clearings, reduced bank deposits, reduced rentals, reduced realty values, and general business depression. Major Blithen began to rub his eyes and wake up before a month had passed and to wonder why—in his own picturesque phrase—his paper had 'fought its damndest' against a law giving such results. Now, after more than six months of prohibition, the Times states that Seattle has prospered wonderfully, and that:

"Apparently without any important increase of population to account for it, the dry goods houses, small stores, haberdasheries, shoe stores, meat markets, and groceries have been doing a largely increased business."

That tells the whole story. It scarcely requires the additional statements that bank clearings and deposits have greatly increased, and that mercantile collections have wonderfully improved, to indicate that prohibition pays in Seattle. The city, rid of the parasite liquor trade, is able to afford better food and clothing, and more of the comforts of life."

The first thing noticeable about this wonderful paragraph is the Globe's words "That tells the whole story." This is a lie. It does not tell the whole story. It only tells one side of the story. It is a lie because it only tells one side of the story and a story half-told is to all intents and purposes a lie—a lie to deceive and mislead.

Let us look at carefully and analyze the statement of Major Clarence Blithen, editor of the Seattle Times. He says that the dry goods houses, small stores, haberdasheries, shoe stores and groceries have had a largely increased business, in the six months that prohibition has been in force in Seattle.

That, we will assume, is the truth but it does not prove that prohibition is a good thing. It only proves that a large amount of money has been diverted from one line of business and thrown into other lines of business. In other words one class of business men were robbed in order that other business men might be benefitted.

The editor of the Seattle Times tells of the business men that have been benefitted, but he does not tell of the thousands of men who have been ruined or greatly injured financially. In other words he only tells one-half of the story or one-half the truth.

The Seattle Editor may be too dense to see this and the Toronto Editor is so eager to deceive and mislead the people that he overlooks it or purposely fails to mention it, but it is a self-evident fact that every dollar that is diverted to help one line of business men must to a similar extent injure some other line of business men.

If it were right from a business point of view that the licensed barrooms should be closed up in order that dry goods stores and groceries should prosper then it would be equally right that ice cream parlors, candy stores, cigar stores, pool rooms, moving picture shows and photograph galleries should be closed up in order that the butcher, the baker, the grocer and the dry goods men could get rich.

Constantly I hear business men complain that their customers are spending money in ice cream parlors, moving picture shows and pool rooms, that should be used in paying grocery and meat bills. Then why not close up ice cream parlor, theatre and other places of amusement in order that other business men may get more money and get rich quicker. If a law is made to business men may get more money from one class of men in order that another class of men may wax rich, why not go a little further and make a law that will steal the livelihood from a few more classes and make a sure-shot of the other fellows getting rich quicker and easier.

If that line of argument is good in favor of "prohibition" it is equally good argument to say that "war is good" because it makes many people rich.

If the argument of the Editor of the Seattle Times is good then war is certainly a good thing because in less than two years one man in Hamilton, Ontario, made so much money out of war contracts that he was able to pre-write a cheque for (\$750,000.00) three-quarters of a million dollars and pre-sent it to the Government, while several men in Hamilton have been ruined by the war.

Oh yes! War is certainly a good thing! Because in the city of Toronto several men have been made millionaires through war contracts, while a hundred men on one street were compelled to go out of business and leave their empty stores to stand as a living witness to the benefits of war.

Yes war is a grand thing! For look ye! The paper mills of an Canada are making one hundred per cent. profit on account of the war, while scores of newspapers and printing plants have suspended or are running on the verge of ruin.

War is hell, but like prohibition it helps one man to get rich at the expense of another. War has made certain men in the cities rich, while it has reduced hundreds of fruit growers in the Niagara District to the verge of bankruptcy, but following up the arguments of the Seattle and Toronto editors, war is a splendid thing.

The Seattle editor did not tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth"—he told of the business men who were benefitted but he did not tell of the hundreds whose business were ruined. He did not tell of the thousands thrown out of employment—no he didn't tell because that would be the whole truth and prohibition would starve to death on the truth.

Prohibition is founded on "ignorance" and fostered on "lies" and the only way that a verdict can be got in its favor is by a campaign of lies, misleading statements and one-sided arguments. The very ministers of the crown in the Ontario government cabinet have become liars and double-dealers and deceivers since they have become contaminated with the poisonous and baneful atmosphere of prohibition. Members of the legislature of Ontario whom the people looked upon as decent, honorable men before they were elected have become since the prohibition question was introduced by the fakir and hypocrite Hearst, dogs who had to cast aside their own opinions—who had to break faith with the men who elected them—and crawl and grovel on the ground when Hanna and Hearst cracked the whip.

Any system that has to be supported by hypocrisy, lies, double-dealing, ignorance and crookedness must eventually fail. All in its avowed object. As a proof of this we have only to look at the temperance sentiment to-day than there was making his whirlwind temperance campaign—yet Maine has been under prohibition continuously those sixty years.

Prohibition has put Maine on the map and physically. There are more people engaged in the illegal distribution of liquor in "Prohibition" territory of the same size in the world—this and if he doesn't know it, then his "prohibition" on because without "hypocrisy, lies, double-dealing, ignorance and crookedness must eventually fail."

"Prohibition Maine" beats nearly every other state in the Union in insane cases in point: I was riding on the train with a man who was a rabid prohibitionist. "Yes," he replied "he is a fine man. He did a great thing." "Yes," I said "but will you vote for him next election?" "Oh, No!" he replied "I couldn't do that."

Here's another. I was talking to a minister of the gospel, "If," said I, "a general election came on, who would you support Hearst or Rowell?" "Why," said he "I would support Rowell." The minister was a liberal and a prohibitionist.

Prohibition in the United States has become a football for the two political parties and it will become the same in Canada. In some of the states you can see the ministers of the gospel and the political bosses and the blind pingers all going hand-in-hand to the polls to vote for prohibition and there is nobody left to vote for license but the few decent people.

Already some of the newspapers are telling the people that there is no need of stocking up with liquor before the 16th as they will be able to get a daily supply from Montreal.

It's the old, old story—stop a man buying a five cent glass of beer by retail and drinking retail and educating him to buy a case of whiskey wholesale and drink it wholesale. A grand change indeed.

**MATING THE THOROGBRED WITH THE TROTTER FOR ARMY HORSES**

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 21.—While August Belmont, The Jockey Club's Chairman, is an ardent admirer of the thoroughbred he is willing to give credit to other families and to name more so than the standard-bred. He has on more than one occasion in public praised the trotter and in his opinion the blending of these types will produce the ideal general purpose horse.

The best results have been obtained by using the thoroughbred sire as a top cross, but Mr. Belmont has demonstrated that the thoroughbred dam will produce a trotter of class when mated with a standard bred sire that has the trotting instinct highly developed. Only three three-year olds or trotting sires and out of thoroughbred dams have as yet appeared and it is significant that Mr. Belmont should have bred one of them in the colt Proof of the Pudding 2:28 1/2, by Peter the Great 2:07 1/4.

"It was something I said in praise of the trotter at the Sportsman's Dinner in New York some years ago," said the Jockey Club's head, "that is responsible for Proof of the Pudding. I like the trotting horse for his many excellent qualities and said on this occasion speaking of what had been done by using the thoroughbred sire on mares of our best hunters and siders were bred that way and venerated the opinion that the trotter owed much of his excellence to the presence of more or less warm blood in all of the successful families, especially those from the Palo Alto stud of the late Senator Stanford of California where champions had come from mating Electioneer with thoroughbred mares notably in the case of Dame Winnie by Planet which produced Palo Alto 2:08 1/4 and Esther by Express which threw the great three-year-old Expressive 2:12 1/2; the great cat campaigner of her age the trotting turf has ever known.

"After the dinner," continued Mr. Belmont, "Mr. W. E. D. Stokes offered me a service for one of my thoroughbred mares to his great trotting stallion Peter the Great 2:07 1/4. I selected Sovereign by Rayon d'Or out of Sultana by Lexington as a fitting mate for the Son of Happy Medium. She has thrown a good race horse Gallant and is the dam of the filly Serenes now racing here. The produce of this union was a bay colt which I named Proof of the Pudding. You see I was confident that he could make good my contention. When he was old enough to be trained he was sent to Tommy Murphy at Poughkeepsie, who gave him a record of 2:28 1/2 before going on the Grand Circuit a few weeks ago. Murphy says he could have driven him much faster. It is my intention to breed this colt to an Electioneer mare I own and have already selected a name for the produce whether it be colt or filly—Proof Positive.

"If the Federal Government wants to achieve definite success in its breeding experiments," went on Mr. Belmont, "they can't go wrong if they breed the thoroughbred horse to a good trotting mare. The army horse must have stamina. This the trotter already possesses in a superlative degree, and it wouldn't have to be bred into him, as would be in the case in almost any other type of mare. Generations of racing has developed great lung power in the trotter and

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the muscular fibre has been improved in proportion." John E. Madden, who is a breeder of both thoroughbreds and trotters, thinks Mr. Belmont owns the best yearling trotter in the country in the youngster by Silko, 2:08 1/2—record made in Europe—out of a mare by Crescens 2:02 1/2, the one American champion and an Electioneer dam. In talking about Mr. Belmont's trotting ventures a few mornings ago, Mr. Madden, who is a great student of pedigree, said:

"When you think that Senator Stanford bred very many thoroughbred mares to trotting sires and Mr. Belmont bred only one, you must hand it to The Jockey Club Chairman. He has done what he said he would accomplish at the first time of trying. I find that only three-year olds out of thoroughbred dams have beaten 2:30. These are Expressive 2:12 1/2, whose dam was Esther by Express, Annabel 2:27, by Dawn, out of Pacheco by Hubbard, a son of Planet and Proof of the Pudding, 2:28 1/2, by Peter the Great, 2:07 1/4. How many persons know that five trotters by thoroughbred sires have beaten 2:30? They are Colonel Lane, Gypsy Girl, Lucille, Rigolette and Scotland, while Venture an absolutely thoroughbred horse has a record of 2:27 1/2 made in California as long ago as 1877. He was by Williamson's Belmont, dam Miss Mooty by American Boy Jr., and the next dam Fanny Mooty by Medoc."

Mr. Madden has, after two years of hard work, compiled a very valuable book, copies of which will be presented to a few friends. It is called "Pedigree of Horses Not Well Known That Appear in the Pedigree of Present Day Trotters," and it shows a world of painstaking research on the part of the author.

**TORONTO DAILY NEWS GIVES ITS OPINION ON DEWART'S ELECTION**

The Daily News cannot express any surprise over the result in Southwest Ontario. It knew that the constitution was opposed to prohibition and no other question would be considered. The opponents of prohibition voted for Mr. Dewart or would not go to the polls. Thousands of conservatives disfranchised themselves who would have been glad to support Mr. Norris. They did not endorse a prohibition, nor would they support a Liberal candidate. On the other hand, the bulk of the prohibitionists voted for Mr. Dewart, although he was the candidate of the organized opponents of prohibition. When the first Patron candidate was elected to the Legislature to represent North Bruce he was described as "the rebuke to Mr. Dewart is 'the rebuke to

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Hearst." Unquestionably the object of Conservative opponents of prohibition was to punish Mr. Hearst rather than to defeat Mr. Norris. The election of Mr. Dewart places Mr. Rowell in a curious position. Mr. Rowell is the official mouthpiece of the Ontario Temperance Alliance and has the confidence of the Committee of One Hundred. Mr. Dewart, selected and elected by opponents of prohibition, cannot have the confidence of either organization. Next to Mr. Rowell, however, Mr. Dewart will be the most conspicuous Liberal member in the Legislature and will express convictions, and principles to the party managers to establish of the party in the Liberal leadership for Ontario? Is it settled that Mr. Rowell will go to Ottawa as successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier? Or are there to be Rowell and Dewart factions in the party in Ontario? It is certain that Mr. Rowell's intimate bodyguard did not want Mr. Dewart in the Legislature. Are the opponents of prohibition organizing against both Mr. Rowell and Mr. Hearst? The Government has lost a constituency, the Opposition has acquired a dual leadership.

There is nothing in North Perth or Southwest Toronto to suggest that Ontario is ready for a general measure of prohibition. As the emotion over the war subsides the feeling for prohibition will be still less active. As we have said again and again, the opponents of prohibition will unite against any Government which enacts prohibitory legislation. If prohibitionists do not also unite in some reasonable degree neither the Government nor the legislation can survive. The opponents of prohibition unite and prevail. We were making substantial headway against the abuses of excessive drinking by local option. Was it wise to abandon that method? There are cities and communities in Ontario in which prohibition cannot be carried. If the law is forced upon these communities and freely disregarded prohibition will be more or less discredited over the whole Province. Nothing is more definitely established than that prohibition cannot be effectively enforced unless there is a strong body of public opinion behind the legislation. We admit all the abuses of the open bar and would be glad to have that prolific source of evil abolished forever. But in summary legislation no Government can go far in advance of public opinion, and unquestionably North Perth and Southwest Toronto have thrown prohibition back into party politics.

**A WELL-AND FIRM HAS AN ORDER FOR A MILLION SHELLS**  
The Canadian Steel Foundries, Welland, which has for some time been making shell banks, is now adding a forging plant to forge the shells ready for the machine shop. The new department will be located in the muck bar mill, which is being enlarged by an addition 40x140 ft. and will be in operation in about two weeks. It is now being equipped with the necessary hydraulic presses and furnaces. About fifty men will be added. The plant has an order for one million 4.5 shells.—Welland Press.

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